

# The Avalanche

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BY  
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Editor and Proprietor.

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## TARIFF BILL DEBATE.

### PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS THE WILSON MEASURE.

Democrats, Republicans and Populists All Take a Hand in the War of Words Which Is to Shape the Nation's Tariff Policy.

#### Synopsis of the Speeches.

At the close of Mr. Wilson's speech on the tariff bill, Mr. Burrows of Michigan made an address on behalf of the Republican minority. He said the measure under consideration involved the complete reversal of the economic policy.

The act of 1890 was designed not only with a view of securing revenue for the support of the Government, but also with a view of giving encouragement to the creation of new enterprises and protection to American industries and American workmen against unequal and injurious foreign competition. In its practical workings it accomplished both these results. The decline in the public revenues is not attributable to any defect in the act of 1890, but rather to the general derangement and prostration of business throughout the country.

The ascendancy of a political party pledged to the destruction of our protective policy had not only crippled and suspended the operation of our domestic manufacturers, but the importers of foreign fabrics naturally curtailed their importations to the prosperity of our people.

Mr. Burns (Rep., Mich.) submitted a letter from a wool-grower at Adrian, Mich., showing that the wool industry of Michigan would be ruined by the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) said it was unjust to attribute all the distress which had been prevailing to the threatened changes in the McKinley act. The sooner the pending bill was passed the better it would be for the country. "And just as soon as this bill is passed, every kind of machinery will be started, and the furnace fire will be lighted and every instrument of production will be put in active operation. Give this country free wool, free ores, free coal and free raw material, workingmen's industry, and we will take a front position in the world."

Mr. Dohr (Rep., Iowa) said that the remedy for the present depression is the employment of our own people, not giving it to those of other countries. The opportunity to work creates the wage fund on which the prosperity of our people depends.

Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio) said that a protective tariff put down wages and lowered their purchasing power by putting up the price of goods.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ga.) undertook the defense of the cotton-growing communities of the South, and declared that the bill would be the ruin of the remaining industries of the country. It will reduce the value of sheep \$20,000,000, close up innumerable factories and workshops, and greatly lessen and practically destroy the demand for the products of coal and coke now and before being mined and coated for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Black (Dem.) of Illinois referred to Mr. Burrows' picture of dire disaster in the country and said that he deplored the condition after thirty years of peace written by his own party. Not a law has been placed on the statute books by the Democratic party since 1860. The Democratic party's responsibility for the laws came in with this Congress. "Before we come to a change in the administration, the condition of affairs had begun. If that condition is due to existing law, you cannot tax us. We did it. So far as the law is responsible for the present conditions it is the law of the high protective tariff."

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N.Y.) said that the bill had been amended by the Ways and Means Committee was certainly an anomaly of Congressional legislation. It neither comes up to the standard of the bold and defiant declarations of their party platform nor meets the expectations of the conservative element of their party.

As a revenue measure it is a confessed failure.

Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) denounced the attitude of his party in the prolonged delay of action upon the tariff question and said that the time had come when the situation demanded the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of his secretaries ere Congress would have been called into executive session to relieve the country of its burden of taxation. After much delay, however, the committee reported a bill, and was followed by Mr. Meadcock (Dem., Mich.) in favor of the bill.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mich.) announced the House for a time. He was strongly in favor of the measure.

Mr. Shaw (Rep., Wis.) opposed the bill, and said it was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl.

Mr. Daigell (Rep., Pa.) charged Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, with manufacturing certain kinds of street railway rails, behind the protection of 102 patents, and for that reason was willing to have railway rails on the free list. He denounced the bill as being a tax on Oceania, and said that Carnegie, the true philanthropist, is giving \$5,000 a day for the relief of the poor in Pittsburgh, while the false philanthropist from Cleveland takes advantage of the winter's blast toickered up the iron piles in Duluth in a semi-humorous tone.

He said that Duluth had made a personal attack on him, and even confessing that he says it is true that offers no reason why rail should not go on the free list.

Mr. Blane (Dem., Mo.) declared that the bill would not be good for the railroads, and that they would not pair their roads and take many out of the hands of receivers. The Johnson amendment to put steel rails on the free list was lost.

Mr. Bell (Rep., Cal.) spoke in favor of the bill, although he did not go far enough to vote for it. Mr. Shaw (Rep., Wis.) opposed it, especially the proposed reduction of duties on barley. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Mo.) while he endorsed the provisions of the bill, generally condemned it as being too lenient in its treatment of foreign labor.

For every dollar that goes into the treasury, hundreds of dollars are collected by the processes of consumption and trade throughout the country, so that the amount contributed for the support of the government is but a feature, a mere fraction of the real extent of which no man can tell.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) undertook to refute Mr. Cockran's statements. He said the Democrats would sacrifice their market for a more extended one abroad, and that the market in America and the market in Europe were in different directions.

They did not mean to go to the ends of the earth and struggle with the cheaper labor of the old world. What they meant to do was to elevate the market of this country by giving higher wages to labor and therefore making it easier to export as broad as American production.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) said that some partisans of the Wilson bill did not meet his approval, in that it did not go far enough. He thought it would never go far enough. He wanted to have men in the Senate and the House who would be compelled to consummate what he favored, the ad valorem feature of the pending bill. While it did not meet with his unqualified approval he was ready to vote with his party on the experiment of an income tax.

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VAILENT, the anarchist bomb-thrower will be justified the same day that Judas Iscariot is canonized.

If we should mark the words of every man who requests us to do so it would not be long before the language of the world would all be in italics.

EUROPEAN armies are changing that fine old phrase, "the dogs of war," from a simile to a hard fact by using man's canine friend for military purposes.

A STATISTICIAN has figured out that the empire population of the world could be accommodated in Texas. But the world's population will not all go to Texas. Some of it will be saved.

MEAN enough to steal sheep is a proverb without force. Hereafter the lowest depths of unmitigated dishonesty and selfishness will be characterized as "mean enough to steal charity tickets."

SOUTH CAROLINA moonshiners defy even Governor Tillman, and vow they will continue to exercise their American citizen's right to make and sell whisky when and where they please. Now Governor Tillman knows how the federal authorities felt when the moonshiners defied them.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE confesses: "My life does seem to have been; but men call happily successful; but honor bright, what worries me is that I've invented a fishpole and can't do a thing with it." The finest thing of the kind you ever saw, made of aluminum, hollow, line comes down inside the pole, light, well balanced—but it will not work, and he is miserable.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, ex-Governor and United States Senator from Georgia, is meeting with great success as a platform orator. His lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," is being received with great approval by large audiences in the East. The lecture is founded on the closing days of the late war and contains his personal estimation of the two great commanders, Grant and Lee.

ONE of the few good uses discoverable for soldiers in Spain has been indicated at Madrid. The bakers were about to go on strike. The civic authorities requested the royal government to erect temporary bakeries forthwith and detail soldiers to make bread. Thus, in an inglorious art of peace, they will probably render their country better service than they ever will in war.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the man who first popularized pedestrianism in this country and afterward won renown in Europe, has done no walking in public for ten years. He has a record of 62,000 miles covered in endurance tests, and he did it all on a cold water and vegetable diet basis. His favorite food when walking is oatmeal and his favorite beverage milk. He is 50 years of age and is a hale, handsome, active man.

The Salvation Army, says the San Francisco Argonaut, is gradually winning the respect of the community. Its methods are certainly peculiar. It is not entirely admirable, in our opinion, that religious worship should be accompanied by discordant singing, cracked tambourines, and drop-sabat bass-drums. But, while we do not admire some of the methods of the Salvation Army, we cannot help but admire the results. This body of women and men seems to be earnest and honest, and unselfishly engaged in the doing of good.

At least fifteen blocks of valuable building property in Galveston, with the twenty buildings thereon, the whole being valued at fully one hundred thousand dollars, have tumbled into the sea within a few months past. It seems that the extension of the south jetty far into the Gulf of Mexico by United States engineers has deflected the coast currents until the waters have eaten their way into the town to the extent, in some places, of two hundred feet. The only remedy lies in the construction of a sea-wall a mile long to connect with the jetty.

The attention of the postoffice department has been called by the Peruvian government to the frequency of illegibly addressed packages of printed matter mailed to Peru, preventing delivery of the mail. As a remedy the Peruvian postal officials recommend that the addresses on these packages be written not only on the wrapper, but on the article, thus making its delivery possible, in case the wrapper is destroyed. In accordance with the suggestion, Superintendent of Foreign Mails Brooks has issued a general order to postmasters directing that public attention be called to the recommendation.

They have their troubles and differences down in Tonga just as they do in other places, but they overcome them. News comes from Tonga that the King has deposed Premier Tukauapo and appointed a successor, probably more to his royal liking. Then the rest of the Cabinet walked the official plank. One secretary, however, showed his displeasure at being

discharged by insulting the King and later by firing three shots point blank at his majesty. Overcome with the spirit of remorse, the militant official called at the royal household the following morning and apologized for having been so indiscreet and reassured his sire of his most distinguished consideration. Touched by the expressions of contrition, the King freely granted amnesty to the erring subject. It is a sad commentary on our boasted civilization that we must go to Tonga for lessons in the subtlety and efficacy of true Christian forgiveness and repentance. But where is Tonga, anyway?

SEVERAL officers from the regular army have been detailed to give instruction in the military drill in the various schools of the country. The idea cannot be too highly commended.

The spot chosen is a great farm situated on an island in Chico Lake, which by reference to the map given will be seen to be of a most peculiar formation, winding about the land as it does in the shape of a horseshoe, meeting at two extremities the Mississippi River. The water surroundings, of course, make the place an ideal one for the confinement of convicts. These malefactors, instead of having to submit to the lockstep and close confinement of their Northern brothers in crime, will work in the open air and will be well housed and well fed to such a degree that it is not believed they will try to escape, especially as their work will not be of a very laborious character.

When negotiations were begun by the State of Arkansas for the lease of Sunnyside there was considerable opposition from certain sources, but thorough investigation of the property led the State officials to conclude

A VERY advanced Civil Marriage Bill has been introduced in the Hungarian legislative body, and, having the Emperor's sanction, though he is a devout Catholic, will probably be passed. It deals with all phases of the marriage question, including engagements and divorces, and is intended to be applied to all subjects. It not only makes invalid any contract of marriage not made before the civil registrar, but it imposes a fine of \$250 upon any priest of any creed who solemnizes a marriage before the cont act has thus been made.

The religious ceremony is thus reduced to the standing of a mere work of supererogation. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, so long wrangled over in England, is permitted. Damages can be claimed for breach of promise. Divorce is relegated exclusively to the civil courts, and may be granted on any of the following grounds, including cruelty, desertion, and incompatibility of temperament—the last named to be decided by the judge. Marriage of a guilty respondent with the co-respondent may be forbidden. And there is a provision, in cases of incompatibility, for a separation for six or twelve months, during which reconciliation is to be attempted through judicial mediation.

AN illustration of the abject devotion of some women to society is related in the New York Sun. A fashionable physician had been called regularly every day to treat a woman who was very popular socially for general debility and exhaustion. She insisted upon dancing until three or four o'clock every morning, and her days were a perpetual round of receptions, lunches and teas. She would not take time for sufficient sleep, and thought that the Doctor could manage to pull her through the season by tonics of various kinds. She insisted upon continuing her social rounds, so he hit upon a plan for reorganizing her day for her, and this she now carries out to the letter. Her day begins at three o'clock in the afternoon instead of ten in the morning. Her rooms are darkened, and nothing is allowed to distract her rest until three o'clock. Then she takes a tepid bath and is put through a course of massage by a Swedish woman. She is rubbed vigorously and her blood forced into circulation. Then she takes a cup of chocolate, dresses for the afternoon, and at four o'clock steps into her carriage to make her necessary calls. An hour before dinner she lies down again in a darkened room, and, after dinner, she goes at her own pace until three or four o'clock the next morning. The only stipulation the Doctor made was that before going to bed she should drink a pint of milk and eat some graham biscuits. As it is dark at half past four now, she has only about an hour and a half of daylight, but she is going through the season.

Spontaneous Combustion of Arsenic.

It seems that recently powdered arsenic, which, in the process of powdering had been moistened with water to prevent dusting, exhibited the capability, not hitherto recorded, of spontaneous combustion according to an account in a German scientific paper. A quantity of powdered arsenic had been received in a double paper bag, late in the evening, and set aside over night in a basket containing other articles packed in straw and sawdust. On the following morning, upon opening the store, the peculiar garlic-like odor attracted attention to the basket containing the powdered arsenic. An examination disclosed the fact that the arsenic had agglutinated to a solid glowing mass, and that the paper containers had been charred, a portion of the straw being also scorched. A number of bottles in the basket had also burst, owing to the high heat, and upon the dried paper bags were sulfured some beautiful crystals of arsenical oxide. A fire, which probably would have been attributed to some other cause, was in this case averted.—Sun.

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## CONVICTS ON A FARM.

ARKANSAS SOLVES THE PRISON LABOR PROBLEM.

State Prisoners Are Made to Earn Their Own Living—Five Thousand Acres Ready for Cultivation, with Sawmills and Quarries All Ready.

Cotton Farm on an Island.

An arrangement has just been entered into by the State of Arkansas with a Northern firm of capitalists by which all the State's convicts are to be transferred into a sort of Garden of Eden where the mosquitoes bite not and the aligator does not pursue the festive pickaninny.

The spot chosen is a great farm situated on an island in Chicot Lake, which by reference to the map given will be seen to be of a most peculiar formation, winding about the land as it does in the shape of a horseshoe, meeting at two extremities the Mississippi River. The water surroundings, of course, make the place an ideal one for the confinement of convicts. These malefactors, instead of having to submit to the lockstep and close confinement of their Northern brothers in crime, will work in the open air and will be well housed and well fed to such a degree that it is not believed they will try to escape, especially as their work will not be of a very laborious character.

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A Western Trapper's Adventure with the Wild Animal.

W. G. Clark, a typical Western trapper living near Mt. Hood, Ore., has had some desperate adventures in his time. Lately he came to San Francisco and there he described some of them. "Do you see this scar?" he said in an interview, pointing to a mark on his face, "that was made by a big buck elk, on the edge of a cliff close to Mount Hood. I went out one morning feeling well and looking for game, and I saw this big elk standing broadside, and I wanted him. I crept up pretty close and shot him. He fell over, and I waited for some minutes for him to make some move to get up, but he didn't do it.

"Then I started to make my way through the gorge. It took me some time to do it, for it was rough. I finally got around, and saw him lying

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THE INDIAN'S FRIEND.

De Las Casas, the First Missionary Ordained in America.

One of the most striking figures in the early annals of America was Bartholomew De Las Casas, the defender of the Indians against the cruelty of his own countrymen. He accompanied Columbus on his second voyage and fired with religious zeal resolved to enter the order of St. Dominic and devote himself to the Indians. In 1502 he was sent from Spain to Santo Domingo and was the first Catholic priest ordained in the new world. The cruelty inflicted on the Indians fired his indignation,

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I did not dare to let go, however, for if he ever got a sweep at me with his horns he would have killed me. The knife I had in my hand I forgot about when he knocked me down and it went behind me, and as I came down on my back its keen edge cut through my clothes on my right side close to the skin. As it was very sharp, it was a narrow chance that I was not cut, probably fatally, by it. I could not reach the knife again, but I could reach my revolver, and grasping it I shot the elk in the eye. The shot killed him.

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POWDERY'S SUCCESSOR.

James R. Sovereign, Head of the Knights of Labor.

The new General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, James R. Sovereign, is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born 40 years ago. He has been by turns a cowboy, a farm-hand, a marble cutter, an editor and

a politician, and has always taken an active interest in the subject of organized labor. At the time of his election as Master Workman he was State Labor Statistician of Iowa, having been appointed to that office by Gov. Rolea. He is reported to be opposed to strikes, believes in the ballot as a redresser of wrongs and favors arbitration in all disputes between labor and capital. He is an able speaker and possesses an attractive manner.

WRITING IT OUT OF HIM.

The famous surgeon, Velpeau, was visited one day at his house during the consultation hour by a marquis renowned for his cleverness. Velpeau informed the marquis that an operation was urgent, and that the operation would amount to four thousand

## MR. AND MRS. BOOTH.

The Heads of the Salvation Army in the United States.

The one-time despised Salvation Army is to-day a great power for good in the large cities of the land. It reaches a class that the fashionable churches know not; it brings light and sunshine into hundreds of homes where linger poverty and disease; it raises up weary hearts and spreads theunction of peace over souls weary in the mad whirl of dissipated life. During the twelve months ending in November three shelters of the Salvation Army



COMMANDER BALLINGTON BOOTH AND HIS WIFE.

have furnished 80,391 meals to the indigent at a purely nominal sum; they supplied 51,048 beds to homeless people, and obtained employment for 6,380 persons. The number of beds supplied by all the army shelters was 2,000,000, while the meals furnished to hungry destitute reach over 3,000,000. In New York City alone the meals provided for the indigent number 13,056, garments were furnished in 14,708 instances; over 2,000 sick cases were attended to, and 10,237 children were cared for in day nurseries.

The leaders of this benevolent movement in the United States are Commander Ballington Booth and his wife, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, of whom we print illustrations.

## A STRUGGLE WITH AN ELK.

A Western Trapper's Adventure with the Wild Animal.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed by the name of the author; not necessarily his residence, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the author, and also to enable him to receive credit for his work, it is requested that his name be given in full, and that he add his address, name, and address, plain and distinct.

If Lew Wallace didn't write the "Prince of India" who in thunder did?

It is mean for a spendthrift suicide to reduce himself to the necessity of borrowing the revolver.

The Sultan of Turkey has 500 carriages. You see, his better half likes to go out all together once in a while.

Jackson says it's one thing for a servant girl to know her p'aco, but quite a different thing for her to keep it.

The man who dissipates the fund of a building and loan association should have quick, sharp justice meted out to him.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY Bostonians enlisted in the Brazilian Army. They are anxious to read Camoens' "Lusitao" in the original.

When Lillian Russell, born Leonard, afterward Brahman, aka Solomon, marries Sig. Perugini, the Chaterton, what will her last name be?

THE society women who attend Sandow's receptions are speeches with amazement at his prowess. They become dumb belles by gazing at him.

If the silver bullion in the United States treasury were coined, there would be enough gold to the government through seigniorage to amount to \$4,431,080 silver dollars.

AS USUAL railroads all over the country are beginning to curtail the issue of passes. The plan seems to be to pass only the class of people who could well afford to pay fare.

We guess that Paderewski can be relied upon to pound out a living even in these troublous times. His London season netted him \$1,000,000, and he took enough money from this country to buy a county or two.

ANOTHER parachute jumper has received fatal injury because of the failure of the parachute to operate properly. The victim is a young woman, and the scene of her fall San Antonio, Texas. The death roll of sensational aeronautics is very near the point at which prohibition of the dangerous performance will be dictated.

It is a somewhat curious thing observed a commercial traveler, that even the most fastidious individual, who will reject with indignation a tumbler that had been used by another diner at hotel, will not hesitate to drink out of a cup or glass on a railway train, although it may have been used by thousands of persons, many of whom are not over cleanly habits. The same thing applies to the persons who use the ice-water coolers in public buildings or hotels.

Mrs. S. B. Powers, better known in literature as "Shirley Dare," who has written hundreds of columns of matter concerning the proper way to raise children, was plaintiff in the New York court a few days ago. She charged her son with beating and otherwise maltreating her, and alleged that he was entirely beyond her control. Some cruel critic might suggest that "Shirley Dare" should appropriate some of the good advice she has given to others for the better government of her own home.

SOME pretty strong talk was indulged in recently by Judge Scott, of the Omaha, Neb., bench. The occasion was a gambling case before the court, and in reference to the subject Judge Scott strikes from the shoulder in the following fearless manner: "This has got to stop or the Criminal Courts have got to stop, and I am in favor of stopping gambling. Why is this done? It is done because we will put bad people in office. The chief executive of this city, who has violated his sworn duty, should be impeached and branded as an impeached scoundrel in office. I say this in strong language, and I hope I will be understood. I only wish I had language strong enough to express my feelings."

On Dec. 9, 1893, Auguste Vaillant hurled a bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies. On Jan. 10, 1894, he was sentenced to death by the guillotine. In the interim his arrest and preliminary hearing before a magistrate had been accomplished and evidence on which he was convicted secured. Thus in thirty-one days after the commission of the crime the prisoner was under sentence of death. Such activity is unknown in this country. Our legal machinery is too complicated. The path from the scene of the crime through the wilderness of legal procedure to conviction or acquittal is labyrinthine. It requires time, a deal of time, to go from the police court magistrate to the Supreme Court, thence to the Governor, and perhaps to the Supreme Court of the United States. But the journey is often made, and by prisoners whose guilt is as firmly established as was

In 1833 Commodore Elliott ordered a figure of Gen. Jackson to be carved to take the place of a helmet head which the United States frigate Constitution had carried through the war of 1812. It was placed on the bow of the frigate in June, 1834, when she left the dry docks in the Charlestown Navy Yard. The excitement among the political enemies of Jackson in Boston was intense. A meeting was called in Faneuil Hall (which, however, did not take place), and anonymous letter writers threatened the life of the Commodore unless the statue was removed. On the night of the 2d of July, 1834, in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm, Samuel P. Dewey, a young man of twenty-eight, rowed out to the vessel and managed to saw off the head of the statue and carry it away. The head was replaced a month later in New York, and the figure remained there until 1874. It now occupies a place in the grounds of the naval school at Annapolis.

It is occurring to some sensible mothers that this is a world of vice and sin, and they are asking: "How should a girl be educated so as to turn her natural abilities to account?" A girl should be taught household

duties; not that she should expect to cook a dinner or make beds, but that she should know when a dinner is well cooked and a bed is well made; she should know the uses of money in the market; she should be able to manage servants without friction; she should possess a rudimentary knowledge of business, so that she can understand why it is unprofitable to buy coal by the scuttle, yet immaterial whether she buys sugar by the pound or by the barrel; she should know enough to keep a book of accounts that will balance at the end of the month; and to endorse a check drawn to her order before she presents it at the bank. But these accomplishments merely go to fit a woman to preside over a man's household. They do not smooth her path to self-indulgence.

THE first case under the new Russian extradition treaty has been settled with credit to the United States. Nine convicts recently escaped from Siberia, and after horrible sufferings found refuge on American ships bound for San Francisco. They were landed there in due time. Then the attempt was made on the part of the Russian authorities to make the men out criminals of the worst sort. One was a counterfeiter, it was charged; another an embezzler; still a third a murderer, and so on. This was naturally the resort of a Government not scrupulous in its diplomatic and detective methods. It was the fear of such misrepresentations as this that caused the American public last year to protest so vigorously against the ratification of the new treaty with Russia under the form in which it was presented. However, in case of the refugees at San Francisco, the American Government decided that they were bona fide political prisoners in Siberia, and that the United States had no right to hold them. The Russian Minister was notified of this decision, and Secretary Carlisle ordered the release of the men.

THE favorite weapon of the anarchist is the dynamite bomb. It is his chosen agent for the destruction of everything in the nature of law, order and civil government. Whenever a bomb is hurled at the agents of any form of government, the hand of the anarchist is recognized at once. The bomb explosions in the theater at Barcelona and in the French Chamber of Deputies at Paris have been heard around the world. The answer will be more stringent measures against anarchy, and sterner punishment of anarchists for their horrid deeds. Society need not resort to the merciless methods of the anarchists to protect itself against them. Prompt arrest, impartial trial and just punishment of all convicted offenders of the law will keep anarchy in check. It is the too frequent escape of criminals of all kinds from deserved punishment that encourages the growth of anarchy. His ravings and threats against civil government and his deeds of indiscriminate violence indicate that the anarchist is a madman. For the protection of life and property society must, therefore, keep every known anarchist under the strictest police surveillance.

THE husband of Marie Ouska was killed by a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train at a Chicago crossing. Mrs. Ouska brought suit in the Circuit Court for damages to the amount of \$5,000. The case was decided in her favor and the railroad company took an appeal to the Appellate Court on the ground that had the victim exercised ordinary care the fatality would not have occurred, as the crossing gates were down at the time and a passenger train stood on the tracks discharging passengers, and danger to the public was apparent to anybody using common sense.

In his opinion denying the appeal Judge Gary said: "It may be urged that no man exercising ordinary care would attempt to cross that network of rails; but the appellant can claim no right to shut the citizen from the public street, and if the railway company makes the danger so imminent, nothing can prevent a jury from finding against it when injury follows." This is an important decision. Railroad companies not only claim the right denied by the court but they exercise it every day in the year. They block the streets and refuse citizens use of their own property. They create danger and would place the responsibility on the shoulders of the person they murder. When by the agency of the deadly grade crossing railroad companies are obliged to cut down their dividends, then, perhaps, they will see the philosophy and economy of elevating their tracks.

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A NEW cruiser that doesn't earn a bonus is almost as rare as one without a wimpy bowl, these times. Duties, not that she should expect to cook a dinner or make beds, but that she should know when a dinner is well cooked and a bed is well made; she should know the uses of money in the market; she should be able to manage servants without friction; she should possess a rudimentary knowledge of business, so that she can understand why it is unprofitable to buy coal by the scuttle, yet immaterial whether she buys sugar by the pound or by the barrel; she should know enough to keep a book of accounts that will balance at the end of the month; and to endorse a check drawn to her order before she presents it at the bank. But these accomplishments merely go to fit a woman to preside over a man's household. They do not smooth her path to self-indulgence.

#### FANCIES OF FASHION.

##### GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

Fashions Change So Rapidly that an Admirable Style Does Not Keep Uppermost Long Enough to Fully Show Its Advantages.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.  
New York Correspondent:

ARELY does an admirable style keep uppermost so long enough to show fully its advantages, so rapidly do fashions change. Accentsuation of its characteristic point develops so quickly after a mode becomes adopted, that grotesqueness follows close upon the heels of the more tasteful initiative.

The happy medium is thus promptly reduced to the extravagant, or the fashion is thrown aside entirely for something new. It is notably this in coats. Not long ago it looked as if the multiplicity of skirts and capes was becoming a serious menace to the comfort and beauty of all outer garments, but the new models show that this tendency has been promptly arrested. Coats are now shown with full skirts attached to the round bodice, and the skirts are introduced in a most extraordinary fashion. One skirted cape, hardly more than a collar, is worn usually of the pattern which has a high collar made in one piece with the cape. Such coats are of cloth in all dark shades and usually in smooth goods; the cape and collar edged with a dark fur. This, and the same design braided, constitutes the coat which will be the popular one for the late winter and spring. It is just this element of popularity, however, that constitutes an objection

Capes hang lower on fortune's tree, and, happily, within the reach of many; happily, because with the big sleeves still lingering, a cape is the handiest kind of an outer garment; lower, because there are many, many sorts, and in all degrees of expensiveness. The first one shown is made of fine woolen cloth, hangs in double box pleats and is very stylish model. The upright full-shoulder capes are likewise trimmed. The second example is a double cape at the shoulders and is made of mode-colored cloth trimmed with Alaskan mink. Its hem, fronts and the edges of both short capes as well as the collar are edged with fur. A third cape model is shown, and as sketched was made of bitto-green cheviot trimmed with mink. The cut of the collar is unusual, for it forms a collar and epaulettes and extends down the front. Its edges are fur-trimmed throughout.

Fur is used as trimming for all kinds of cloaks and coats; as a rule in capes, jackets and coats it appears as edge finish and in some cases this finish suggests a fur lining. Of late the craze for effects in braiding has induced the use of fur in very narrow bands. This seems a wicked waste, but, on the other hand, odds and ends of fur are made into this fur braiding and once accepted it is very effective. Gigot sleeves of real are sold for wear over cloth sleeves. The cost of such is slight, and an immediate effect of elegance is secured. Collarettes and cuffs of fur make a very simple cloth coat handsome for an occasion, and this has led to the sale of these accessories separately. It is perhaps wiser to get them in this way.

The designs for cloth in coats are often carried out exactly in fur, and this serves to show that the wearer is so rich she can use fur just as freely as

to the minds of many, therefore, new designs are appearing constantly. The model in the first illustration is one that has gained general favor. It is made of magenta melton and fur-trimmed. Its large spreading collar is composed of Russian fur and the skin extends to edge the fronts. A narrow band of it, too, finishes the sleeves. This coat is tight-fitting in back and loose in front.

In many of the new models which have not yet been generally worn, skirts are done away with altogether and military effects are revived. Double-breasted jackets fit in trim military fashion to the hips, and are made of heavy dull cloth in rough finish. A feature of the double-breasted effect is that the two rows of button run close together at the collar and waist and spread over the bust thus adding to the effect of roundness of figure.

Jackets are also now in cloth fitting closely to the waist, round skirt fitting without fullness is added, reaching just over the hips and extending all around to the front, where the corners are cut away sharply almost to the hips. A pointed vest that extends at the top from shoulder to shoulder and that narrows to a point at the joining of the edges of the skirt is on the bodice part. Such a coat is carried out in brown, the vest being deep red velvet closely braided with narrow gilt braid. Collars and cuffs match. The sleeves are a much modified gigot, with epaulettes of velvet treated to match the vest. Gold buttons are sometimes added, and the coat fasteners under the vest. The skirts may be lined with red velvet, and the corners, instead of being cut away, may turn back to show the vest as in the continental coat. It will be observed

that these designs lack entirely the ruffles and multiple frill effects that have been characteristic of outer garments long enough now to have become almost vulgar to the sensitively fashionable.

Coats, jackets, and capes are not grand enough for some, and for these the word wrap suggests at once something by which the world may be made to know the paucity of expression which the famous garments are capable of. It sometimes seems as if the fashionable woman strove to stun observers by the richness and elegance of her theater or ball wrap, so magnificent are these affairs. To the less fortunate woman, whose modest coat or cape does double, yes, triple duty, these costly things sometimes seem to overshoot the mark and stamp the wearer as one who courts that prominence which so many seek to avoid. But often these creations compel admiration by a combination of great expense and good taste. Such an example is

THE Crank Cured Her.  
"I used to be very fond of perfume," said a young lady the other day, "but I don't use it now. I was cured in a strange way. I was stopping with my family at a summer resort for a few weeks. I had a passion for colognes and floral essences and used to pour a quantity on my handkerchief just before leaving my room. All went well until a crusty old lady who sat at the same table with myself accused me one morning of indulging in the liquor habit. You could have knocked me down with a feather, but the more I thought of it the more natural seemed the mistake, as I remembered that the basis of all perfume is alcohol. I tried to make the old lady understand, but she told me I couldn't fool her and advised me to reform before it was too late. She was just horrid, but as I didn't care to be misjudged again I gave up using perfumes."

Titles Dying Out in France.

Twenty-two years ago there were 222 bearers of titles in the French Chamber of Deputies, where now there are but sixty-five. Only three marquises are left out of thirty, while the counts have declined from fifty-two to fifteen. At this rapid rate of disappearance a few decades more will see almost the entire extinction of titles in the republic.

CHAMBERS OF MERCHANTS.

THE CHAMBER OF MERCHANTS.

# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The train-robbers are winning the only democratic victories that come to pass in these days.—*Globe-Democrat*.

The Wilson free trade bill, with its income tax riders, is a reminder to the North that the South is again in the saddle.

The fight between Corbett and Mitchell has been settled, but the scrap between Cleveland and Hill is still on.

Senator Sherman says he is convinced the Wilson bill will bury the democratic party. The Senator is behind the times. It has already done so.—*Blade*.

The McKinley tariff has fairly crushed out the tin industry in Wales, while it has built it up in this country. Prof. Wilson, however, will do all he can to brace up business across the Atlantic.

If the Southern members keep up this deficit pace, the nation will be worse off than when government bonds were at a discount of 12 per cent, in Buchanan's time.

There are a good many simple-minded people who will wonder if the buying of silver under the Sherman law was any worse for the country than is the selling of bonds under a Treasury flag of distress.

The number of democratic workmen who have signed protests against the Wilson bill is large enough to make certain that the next House will be republican by a pronounced majority.

It is not true that every industry is sluggish. There is, for instance, the industry of making republican voters, which was never more active, thanks to the democrats.—*New York World (Dem.)*.

The supreme court of Michigan has decided that when a holder of lands fails to pay his taxes thereon and fails to take advantage of his "day in court," the land must be sold, and there is no redress.

The New York Sun, (dem.) says that the passage of the Wilson Bill will be suicide for the democratic party, and that it is not necessary to add that the income tax to completely kill it, as it is superfluous for a suicide to take poison when he hangs himself.

During the first six months of the present fiscal year, the government receipts were \$155,431,314, and the expenditures \$189,500,032, a deficit of \$34,068,718. The corresponding half of 1892 the government receipts were \$40,400,000 greater than in 1893.

It is unfortunate for Prof. Wilson that Mark Twain fixed upon the name "Puddin'head Wilson" for the hero of his new story. The fitness of the epithet has caused its immediate transference to the chairman of the Ways and Means committee.—*Blade*.

Kill the Wilson bill; and you will unchain the wheels of progress, light the furnace fires of industry, bring the sunshine of prosperity back to the homes of the people, and give work and wages to every workingman in America within thirty days!—*N. Y. Press*.

General Alger declines positively to be a candidate for United States senator from Michigan. His unselfishness and native nobility of character are displayed in his reason for declining, which is that he holds party harmony to be of greater importance than the candidacy of any man.—*Blade*.

It is manifestly true, as Mr. Dingley says, that "an" policy that leads to the importation of such goods as we ought to produce ourselves, deprives our labor of the opportunities of making these goods; and this is the well-understood policy of the Wilson bill.—*Globe-Democrat*.

Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, estimates the shrinkage of values of property, and actual losses to workingmen because of the free trade policy of Cleveland, at fifteen billion dollars. Rather a high price to pay for the sweet hoan of Grover Cleveland!—*Toledo Blade*.

Reports to the state board of health show influenza, neuralgia, bronchitis, rheumatism, and tonsillitis, in the order named, as causing most sickness in Michigan, during the week ending Jan. 20th. Scarlet fever is reported at forty-six places, diphtheria at twenty-three, typhoid fever at twenty-six, and measles at nine places. Consumption was reported by 87 per cent of the observers making weekly card reports.

The taxes of Haynes township, Alcona county, are 11 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the property.

"A Bill to abolish revenue" is the proper characterization of the pending tariff bill, as Mr. Dingley declares; and yet there has rarely been a time in the history of the Government when the lack of revenue was such a pressing necessity as it is just now.

Perhaps it was only natural that Judge Long should improve the opportunity to take a stroll up and down the frame of Commissioner Lothrop, but it does seem as if he might have put less spikes in his shoes before starting on the excursion.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Secretary Carlisle said in his Treasury report that the deficit at the end of this fiscal year would be only 28 millions. Republicans said it would be 70 millions of dollars. Now Mr. Carlisle admits that it would be \$70,167,582. Who was right?

Do you remember the howl during the last Presidential campaign about "taxing the poor man's blanket"? Well, the Wilson bill taxes it 25 per cent ad valorem, and yet the democratic editors who were weeping over the iniquity of taxing it at all are supporting the Wilson bill with both hands. Funny, isn't it?—*Blade*.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

United States Pension Commissioner Lothrop repudiated the letter he wrote to Congressman Syres, of Texas, stating a surgeon who served in the Confederate army could not hold office on the board of pension examining surgeons. Mr. Syres produces a certified copy of the missive, and leaves the public to decide who is the liar.

Democrats call it "a revival of business" when a machine shop starts up, and never stop to ask whether the reduction of wages is fifteen or thirty per cent. But the fact is unemployed workmen would be glad to work at any wages that will buy bread for hungry wives and children.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

It is computed that a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages paid of the United States would lessen the purchasing power of the people by \$2,000,000,000 a year. Add to that the loss caused by the throwing out of employment entirely of a million or so of workmen and you would have to borrow figures to carry out the sum total.—*Detroit Journal*.

President William Lawrence, of the National Wool Growers' association, has issued a call to the wool growers of the United States to send delegates to a meeting to be held in Washington, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1894, to protest against the wool and woolen schedules of the Wilson tariff bill. A committee of wool growers is also to appear before the Senate finance committee to present arguments against free wool.

During the past summer, the Commissioner of Pensions suspended the payment of about 13,000 pensions. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has decided that the suspension of payment of these pensions was illegal. The action of the commissioner was inspired and sustained by Grover Cleveland and Hoke Smith. These men deliberately and wilfully attempted to rob honest soldiers of the pension that the laws of the land have given them. The constitution and the laws of the land stand very little show with Grover. But he stands just as little show in the sharp words of Justice Bradley's decree.—*Clipper*.

This country had a tariff for revenue, only, from 1847 to 1861, and our imports exceeded our exports by \$431,725,772. During the same length of time, fifteen years, from 1878 to 1892, our exports exceeded our imports by \$1,602,070,642. These figures, which were taken from official sources and can be relied on as strictly authentic, show that the free trade assertion that a low tariff must innumerate increase our exports is a falsehood of huge proportions. The real purpose of the Wilson bill, as its authors very well know, is not to increase exports, but to bring into the country a vast volume of pauper made goods to swamp our industries and drive the wages of our workingmen down to the starvation level of England and Belgium.

The Clipper has no argument to make with parties who favor the Wilson tariff bill! The enactment of that bill into a law simply means a reduction of wages in all manufacturing industries and enterprises. This will effect every branch of trade, every business and profession. The farmer and the merchant will sell less, and get less for what they have to sell. It means a contraction of the currency by taking the surplus funds heretofore paid for goods manufactured, and wages paid in this country, out of the country. Now there is no necessity for arguing the case with a man or party who is writing, talking and voting to bring about such a state of affairs.—*Clipper*.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD CO., MICH.

JANUARY SESSION, 1894.

#### BEAVER CREEK.

Oct. 1, '94, To Balance, 141 27

Jan. 1, '94, By amount collected, 87 51

Balance Jan. 1, '94, 118 76

141 27

#### FREDERIC.

Oct. 1, '94, To amount paid quarterly settlement, 49 80

Balance Jan. 1, '94, 138 81

179 11

Oct. 1, '94, By Balance, 48 91

By Amount collected, 138 20

179 11

#### SOUTH BRANCH.

Oct. 1, 1894, To amount paid quarterly settlement, 87 28

Balance Jan. 1, '94, 14 91

102 19

Jan. 1, '94, By Balance, 53 55

By amount collected, 48 64

102 19

Moved by Sup. Manwaring that the report be accepted and adopted.

*Resolved*, That the County Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to make full settlement of all accounts due from and payable to the several towns by the county out of the regular expenses, on the receipt of the taxes of 1893, according to the amount now shown on the books in the settlement between the county and towns, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1892, and Dec. 31, 1893. Yeas and Nays called. Messrs. Hickey, Ira Richardson, Barber and F. P. Richardson voting Nay. Messrs. I. H. Richardson and Hickey voting Nay. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. F. P. Richardson that the bill of John Hanna of four dollars be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

*Resolved*, That the County Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to make full settlement of all accounts due from and payable to the several towns by the county out of the regular expenses, on the receipt of the taxes of 1893, according to the amount now shown on the books in the settlement between the county and towns, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1892, and Dec. 31, 1893. Yeas and Nays called. Messrs. Hickey, Ira Richardson, Manwaring, Barber and Sherman voting Yeas. Messrs. I. H. Richardson and Hickey voting Nay. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. F. P. Richardson that the bill of John Hanna of four dollars be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1894.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Sauv Kraut at Claggett & Pringle's.

Geo. Hartman, of Ball township, was in town the fore part of the week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas, and Oranges, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

W. G. Marsh is teaching the school in fractional district No. 2.

Try Claggett & Pringle's 35 cent tea, 3 lbs for \$1.00.

J. K. Wright, Esq., went to Lewiston, last Friday, on legal business.

School tablets and supplies at Fournier's drug store.

J. E. McKnight went to Alpena, last Saturday, on business.

If you want a good meat roast, call on J. E. McKnight.

Fred Shultz of Center Plains, was in town, last Friday, and a caller at this office.

Sal whitefish and mackerel at Claggett & Pringle's.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Thursday, and made a call on us.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

BORN—On the 24th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. John Love, of Center Plains, a daughter. Weight nine pounds.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's for pure buck-wheat flour.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town, last Monday, and made us a very pleasant call.

A fine line of chest protectors, at Fournier's drug store.

Mrs. Mengher has moved into the mill boarding-house, with C. P. Robinson.

For toilet preparations, go to the store of Harry W. Evans.

Miss Carrie Crouch went to Elk Rapids, this morning, for a visit with Mrs. Riley.

Old pop corn, sure to pop, at Claggett & Pringle's.

J. S. Harrington was called to Midland, the first of the week, by the death of his father. He was accompanied by his wife.

Go to J. E. McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt meats.

The market of J. E. McKnight has been moved into the old Land Office building on Cedar Street.

See new advertisement of the New Boston Store, in another column.

Joseph Patterson has received his commission as Register of the Land Office, and has entered on the discharge of his official duties.

Blank Camp Orders or Time Checks and receipts for sale at this office.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday, and purchased a horse of Geo. Conner, to take the place of a mule he was about to lose by death.

For choice Pork and Beef Steaks, call on J. E. McKnight.

A. C. Wilcox has purchased a house from P. Moshier, Jr., and we would not be surprised if he should become a citizen of Grayling.

Ask to see the famous T. I. C. combination hot water bottles at Fournier's drug store.

There were no services at the M. E. church, last Sabbath, on account of the illness of the pastor, Rev. S. G. Taylor.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's for nice fresh canned goods. They have the best.

Rev. Willets held services at the church across the river, last Sunday evening, and had a large congregation.

Imported Crystallized Fruits, only 50 cents per pound, at Fournier's Drug Store.

A fire at Lewiston, yesterday morning, consumed a store, livery stable, barber shop and saloon. Particulars have not been received.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pens, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

The finest organ in town, can be seen at the residence of J. C. Hanson. Call and see it. Easy terms to right purchaser.

Aunt Jewima's Pancake Flour is here, something new, very nice, try it. For sale by Claggett & Pringle.

MARRIED—On Monday evening, the 29th, at the Commercial House, by Justice Woodburn, Mr. Marcus J. Wood and Mrs. Julia Bennett, both of Oscoda county.

Lawney's celebrated Caramels, only 30 cents per pound, at Fournier's Drug Store.

F. Culver was called to Dayton, Ohio, last week, on account of the death of his father, who was stopping temporarily, at the Soldier's Home, near that city.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's, for nice fresh canned goods, New Stock, just in.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Claggett & Pringle offer their entire stock of hats and caps at one third off the regular price to close them out. Please don't forget this.

Miss Etta Steckert, of Chicago, arrived in the village Tuesday morning, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. J. Steckert, of South Branch—Roy Nero.

MARRIED—On Saturday evening, Jan. 27th, by Justice Woodburn, at the residence of Geo. Andrews, Mr. Peter Alsin and Miss Laura Christina Peterson; both of Grayling.

Aunt Jewima's Pancake Flour is all the rage. For sale by Claggett & Pringle.

J. Staley sent three more teams to his camp on the Manistie, the beginning of the week. He has purchased another piece of pine land, which he proposes to lumber this winter.

All plush caps, at the store of S. H. & Co., are sold at one quarter off. Come and get one.

L. Fournier was in town from Thursday morning until Saturday evening. He came up to take charge of the store during the absence of F. Culver, at Dayton, Ohio.

Now is the time to get a watch, a Gold filled case with Elgin or Waltham movement, for \$13. G. W. Smith, Jeweler.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Comrade Crowley, of Gaylord, was the guest of H. Trumley, over Sunday. On Saturday evening he visited the Post, where he was heartily greeted by old acquaintances.

S. H. & Co. have the biggest line of fancy pants in town. You can buy them at your own price. Come and examine them.

R. D. Conine went to Saginaw, last week, as delegate from Grayling Lodge, F. & A. M., to the Grand Lodge of the State, which met in that city.

Ladies looking for a fine pair of Slippers for their husbands, or sweethearts, will find them at Claggett & Pringle's.

A general convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at West Branch, Feb. 2d, 3d and 4th. The Grayling society will be represented.

Only a few suits of children and men's clothing left at the store of S. H. & Co. We must close them out at any price. Come and make your selection.

J. M. Jones gave a "wash and milk" warm meal social to about 24 friends, last Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Experience Fund Social, to be held at W. R. C. hall, to-morrow evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give a Supper and Experience Social at W. R. C. hall, Friday Evening, Feb. 2d. Supper from 5 to 8. Supper 25 cents.

W. A. Batterson has given up his position at the mill and will move on a farm near Frederic, in a short time. We regret to have him and his family leave Grayling, but think it is a move in the right direction, and trust he will succeed in his intended vocation.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Frank Mickelson was in attendance at the Lumbermen's convention, at Columbus, Ohio, last week, and from there is making an extensive tour of the southern states. He will visit West Virginia, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, studying the lumber interests of these sections, enroute.

No more furniture given away by S. H. & Co. But watch the locals, we are making arrangements with manufacturers for a still greater gift, which we in a short time will be pleased to distribute among our customers.

The entertainment at the M. E. church, last Friday evening, was well attended and the participants deserve great credit for the excellence of the program and the manner in which it was presented. The price of admission was much too small for such an entertainment, and we would be pleased to have it given again in the near future for the benefit of some desirable charity.

About three o'clock, Friday morning, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire, which was discovered in the rear of Young's saloon, which was entirely destroyed with its contents, including their household effects in the upper story, where they were living. The boarding house of Mrs. Mengher was also consumed, though most of the contents were removed in fairly safe condition. Heroic work alone saved the Grayling House, and the snow covered roofs, the town; as burning embers were scattered all over the business portion. The great need of some organization and a supply of hose was demonstrated, but will probably be forgotten by the time the ruins are cold. Mr. Young's loss is estimated at \$3,000, with \$1,200 insurance on the building and \$700 on stock, furniture and fixtures. Mrs. Mengher's loss is \$1,500, with \$600 insurance.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's, for nice fresh canned goods, New Stock, just in.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

All persons interested in better fire protection, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, the 2d. Let there be a general attendance, as this matter needs prompt attention.

M. D. Baily, receiving Teller Grand Rapids (Mich.) Savings Bank says he cannot say too much in favor of "Adironda," Wheeler's Heart and Nerve Cure. Sold by Loranger & Fournier.

If you are wandering around town these hard times, with a dollar in your pocket you want to invest where it will buy the most good, drop in at Claggett & Pringle's. They will give you good values and send you home happy.

### Obituary.

On the 24th ult., a dispatch was received here, from Dayton, Ohio, announcing the sudden death of Charles D. Culver, who was at the National Soldier's Home, at that place, for surgical treatment, in being nearly blind from the explosion of a caisson, during the "Morgan Raid," at which time he was 1st Lieut. Battery M, 1st Mich. Artillery.

His record as a soldier and a citizen is one of which his posterity may well be proud. An honest, genial gentleman has gone to his reward, and sleeps his last sleep beside honored comrades in the National cemetery.

He leaves, to revere his memory, Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander, Miss Alice Culver and Fred Culver, of Grayling, and his comrades of the G. A. R.

### Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., held on Saturday evening, Jan. 27th, 1894, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Grand Commander to muster out from our ranks Comrades Chas. D. Culver, late 1st Lieut. Battery M, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, and muster him into the Grand Army above, therefore,

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Post be extended to the bereaved family of our deceased comrade and that our colors be draped for thirty days in honor of his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the records of the Post, and that a copy be given the family and furnished the local papers for publication.

O. PALMER, J. C. HANSON, Com. A. L. POND.

### FIRE!

While most of our citizens were at dinner, Tuesday, the wild alarm of fire was heard, and the interior of Krauter's Merchant tailor store was found to be a mass of flame.

It was a one story building between the opera house and Golden's clothing store, and, being covered with an iron roof, the fire could not escape until it had nearly consumed the interior and burst through the sides, into Golden's store and the U. S. Land Office above. McKnight's market, on the east, and the opera house, west, were both consumed, but heroic work saved the rest of the block, the loss of which at one time seemed inevitable.

Everything was removed from Alexander's office and residence, the Exchange bank, Mrs. Smith's Millinery store and residence, W. R. C. hall, Smith's Jewelry store, Harry Evans' drug store, Chris Hanson's saloon, and the Livery barn in the rear. And, on the other street, from the dwelling of Miss Culver, Masters, Braden and Taylor.

It is thought that with a proper organization, sufficient hose and the hydrant in good order, all could have been saved except the small store where the fire originated. The losses are estimated at \$1,000.

Taylor & Hempstead's Opera House, \$2,500; no insurance.

Mrs. W. A. Masters' 2 stores, \$2,000; no insurance.

E. M. Roffe's market building, \$500; no insurance.

Kramer's stock, \$1,000; insured \$500.

Golden's loss by removal and water damage, \$800; no insurance.

McKnight, from same cause, \$100.

The loss of U. S. Land Office cannot be estimated. It contained the records of all the land offices of the lower Peninsula of Michigan for nearly a hundred years, and all that was saved was records of the office since the consolidation of the offices here.

It is the most destructive fire which has ever visited the place and which we hope may not be repeated.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

EDR.

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Comrade John Ballard has so far recovered from his severe illness as to be able to come down town foot.

The Lazies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give an Experience Social Feb. 2d, in the W. R. C. hall. Supper served from 5 to 6, followed by the experience of those earning the dollar, who receive their supper, free. All are cordially invited to attend.

### List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Jan. 27, '94. Johnson, Frank. Mason, Gertie Mark, Karl. Most, James.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

### How to Cure a Cold.

Supply Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try, call at our store and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle, free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. L. Fournier.

### Settlement Notice.

ALL persons indebted to L. Fournier are requested to call at the Drug Store and settle with F. Culver, who is authorized to receipt for same. Jan. 11<sup>th</sup>. L. Fournier.

### Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. L. Fournier.

### Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., held on Saturday evening, Jan. 27th, 1894, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

The outfit of the Hillman Telegraph has been sold to the Republican Publishing Company,

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## OLD-TIME SCHOOLS.

### HOW GRANDFATHERS' IDEAS WERE TAUGHT TO SHOOT.

**The Temple of Learning Sixty Years Ago**  
—The Guide Up the Hill of Knowledge—His Rod and His Spelling-Book—Former Not Spared.

**The Old Teacher.**  
To the majority of young people of the present generation the old-time school and schoolmaster are absolutely unknown, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The present system of education is, it is true, an evolution, but the process has been so rapid that the well-litened, well-warmed and every way comfortable and convenient schoolroom of the present has little resemblance to the log house, with its one room and often absence of chimney, from which the school of to-day may be said to have sprung.

During the first third of this century school houses were tolerably abundant, but as the majority of the people lived in no great degree of comfort, they did not deem it necessary to provide their children with any luxuries, nor to establish the school in any better edifice than that owned by the majority of those who lived in the district and patronized its educational establishment. Generally, therefore, the district school house was of logs, or, at best, of boards, and built by the common labor of the community. But then, as now, what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and as the whole district was interested in keeping the school house in repair, nobody did the work, and in course of time, and generally no long time at that, it fell into a condition not far removed from ruinous. The "master," being employed only by the term, and feeling no particular interest in the building, generally forbore to complain, lest his patrons should conceive that he was stuck up, so made only when repairs were absolutely necessary. When a log rolled away, causing a large hole in the wall, he and some older boys filled it with mud; if the house were frame, and a board

advancement; a rearling fire being deemed one of the necessities of educational progress. And so it was; for most of the pupils were compelled to walk a considerable distance in order to take their daily dose of birch and education, and much direct warmth was needed... No anthracite stove for them, with its slow, even radiation; what they wanted was heat that was almost enough to form a crackling on one-half of their bodies, and if, at the same time, the other half was freezing, that fact was regarded as a dispensation of Providence against which there was no remedy.

When the master was a man he was

umber; a good stout birch, or in default of it, a plum switch, would roll around the legs of the offender and extract the most ear-splitting yells and howls, without leaving much impression on the cuticle. This instrument of torture was applied on any provocation at all, on the theory that anything the youngster did deserved a thrashing, and that if he had not done something and thus deserved, on general principle, to be trodden under foot. This, however, was his main hold for securing not only the respect and obedience but also the affectionate regard of his pupils, but in fact

he was a man he was

Arithmetic was taught from one book, the teacher. Each pupil who had advanced so far provided himself with a half quire of common letter paper. This was folded in half and sewed at home by one of sisters. The teacher expounded the rule under which the examples, or "sums" as they were called, were to be performed, and each pupil wrote the words as directed by the master. After the rule had been clearly written at the top of a page, the "sums" were then ruled out, given out and in turn placed in the mathematics book. At the conclusion of the term each pupil thus had his own arithmetic, that is, as far as he had gone, for classification was almost unknown, and in a school of twenty pupils forty classes were by no means uncommon. Writing was done from a copy set by the master, the writing or copy books being of the same nature as the arithmetic books. The home flock of geese was plundered for pens, and when the feathers were brought to the school by the pupils, they were manufactured into pens by the ready knife of the master, before whom always lay a pile of pens that "would not write," and consequently needed immediate attention. Progress in "ciphering" seldom went further than the rule of three, and the opinion among scholars as to the merits of arithmetic in general was very aptly expressed by a bit of doggerel:

Arithmetick is a vexation,  
Division is as bad;  
The Rule of Three it punishes me  
And practice makes me mad.

The school day began when the master got to the house in the morning and ended at about "two hours by sun," in order that the boys might have time to get home, feed the stock, water the horses, and milk before night. "Turning out the master" was practiced even in better communities, as a recognized method of obtaining a holiday, and on such occasions the oldest boys went early to school, entered and barred the door against the pedagogues until he made to me.

The old-time methods were rough

and ready, and the people of the present smile at their simplicity, but they made sturdy men and women, who knew little of books, but had an immense stock of health and self-reliance. They had a small supply of manners, too, for in many of these schools the teacher made a specialty of deportment, and every boy as he left the school for home was expected to turn round in the door, make a bow to the teacher, say "Servent, sir," to another, to the pupils, with "Savvy, ladies and gentlemen," after which he took his departure. Besides the "boarding round" done by the master brought him in contact with most of the families of the district, and gave them the benefit of his superior wisdom and culture. The old school is supposed to have passed away, and the old teacher to have become extinct, but the suppression is far from correct for in many country districts of the West and South the conditions of educational life are by no means so far removed from what has been described that the people would recognize the picture, and there are many still young who could claim the old-time school as identical, in most particulars, with that in which their young ideas were first taught to shoot.

THE NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

She Has to Work Faithfully, and Is Judged by Her Merits.

It has been loosely estimated that there are several thousand newspaper women in this country. In reality there are less than two hundred and fifty, says Lippincott's Magazine. There is a distinction between newspaper writing and writing for the newspapers; and the young lady who "does a little space-work" in the intervals of her social or business engagements was not considered in the compilation of these statistics.

The two hundred and fifty writers who have been considered are newspaper women in the best sense of the word. They hold staff positions on journals of good standing, or they have had experience which fits them for such positions; they have learned to recognize news when they hear it, and they know how to present it to the public in the most attractive form; they can judge of its comparative value and the amount of space it should be given in a newspaper; they can edit their own copy, if necessary; they know something about the composing-room, and can distinguish between a form and a piece of type; they have learned why it is not a sheer waste of material to write on but one side of their paper; they know that a newspaper office is not a drawing-room, and that they cannot expect drawing-room manners in it; they have learned that the highest compliment an editor can pay his woman associate is to treat her as if she were a man, promptly reprimanding her for a blunder and giving her a word of praise for good work—if he happens to like her.

"Yes; it is cold in winter and hot in summer, and the dust makes me wash myself twice a week!"

To a similar question a Scottish woman answered:

"Well, no; that is—I have not the English—but I wad say that the milk is too rich for the children!"

Too many baths and too rich milk! These are hits which may surely be borne with fortitude.

A Chummy Elevator.

"Is this elevator safe?" asked the curious passenger.

"Oh, yes," said the elevator boy, "she's all hunky if you treat her right, but an elevator's got feelin' and won't stan' no foolin' round. This one never slips a cog 'less she's mad."

"But you're joking, ain't you, about an elevator having feelings?" suggested the curious passenger.

"I know it's so," said the boy, "cause she sulks and goes by its and starts if I don't humor her. I'm awful good to my elevator 'cause you see, we're chums. I don't jerk her around, and pull her up sharp any more, but I used to, and Lord, how she did act! Why, once she run to the roof, and stuck there and wouldn't budge an inch. The engineer couldn't do a thing with her, and I reckoned she was going to keep up there all night, but when I laid my head agin her and asked her pardon, she just slid down like a lady. I ain't foolin', honest Injun, I ain't."

"What make is your elevator?" asked the curious passenger, who had become much interested.

"Dunno," said the boy, as he reached the ground floor, "but there's only another one in town like this," he continued, lying cheerfully from the force of habit.—Detroit Free Press.

It is very important to understand the meaning of words when dealing with some people. An oil dealer sold some winter oil that was warranted to stand the severest cold. Shortly afterward it froze stiff. The purchaser went to the vendor with loud complaints. "I told you it would stand the coldest weather," said he; "I didn't tell you it would run." This reminds us of the farmer who did not care to tell his inquisitive neighbor where he was riding so early in the morning, and when the question was put, he replied, "After my horse," and drove off. Mr. Inquisitive saw the point of the joke after his neighbor was out of sight.

"So your son John is courting a woman at last! I'm afraid, however, that he'll be too bashful to propose to her." "He won't need to propose; she's a widow."—New York Press.

LEAVES have their time to fall, but the foot has no time to come off.

—Galveston News.

Vesuvius Affected by the Moon.

Prof. Palmeri writes: "Vesuvius, the activity of which was rather increased last full moon and then decreased during the last few days, has again commenced to show signs that we may expect new eruptions and flows of lava. From the principal crater much smoke issues, and detonations are heard and redhot stones are thrown out. The eruptive cone in the Atrio del Cavallo emits smoke from its summit with a certain force, while from its base the lava flows more rapidly. A smaller cone in the same place is not quite so active. For many days the seismic instruments have maintained a constant movement which tends to increase."

—Scientific American.

## ODD THINGS ABOUT CENTS.

Among Other Things They Are Quite Extensively Counterfeited.

From time to time one sees reference in the daily papers, referring to the difficulty experienced by the ferry companies, car lines, etc., in disposing of enormous accumulations of ordinary copper cents. The reader is very apt to remember this, particularly if in exchange for a dollar bill he is returned ninety-five one cent pieces by a conductor.

As a matter of fact, there is no excuse for the item, much less for a car conductor or change taker in unloading his weight of coppers upon the always more or less abused passenger. The United States Sub-Treasury, at Wall and Nassau streets, makes, and has made it a practice for years, of exchanging minor coin for United States money of large denomination, and it has many regular customers who are so served.

There are a number of curious things about cents as they come to the Sub-Treasury. In the first place, they are quite extensively counterfeited. This may seem strange, as the profit in a counterfeit cent is necessarily small. It is true, however, nevertheless, and is supposed to be the work of Italians, who, more largely than any other nationality, seem to favor the imitation of our minor and subsidiary coin.

The Brooklyn and New Jersey ferry companies, the elevated railroads of both New York and Brooklyn, and the various slot machine companies, are regular customers for the exchange of cents for other money at the Sub-Treasury. At times they turn in enormous quantities the slot companies alone ranging between \$125 and \$700 a day.

As might be expected, all sorts of oddities in the way of coin come in with the quantity taken in the machines. In addition to the counterfeits are scores of "not one cent" of war times, metal discs and foreign copper, Austrian money predominating. As the copper cent is simply a token, no matter what its condition is, it is redeemed at par if it can in any way be identified as United States money.

In eighteen minutes the Mexican army was annihilated and the President-General Santa Anna, a prisoner in the hands of the victorious Texans. The battle was the birth of a new nation and the following July the first election under the new constitution was held. Gen. Houston was elected President and he appointed Austin Secretary of State. The latter died in December, 1836. Houston was re-elected President in 1841. After Texas was admitted to the American Union in 1845, Houston was one of the Senators sent to Washington. He remained in the Senate until 1859, when he was elected Governor of Texas. He was a stout opposer of secession in 1861, and this lost him the confidence of the people for whom he had so much. He died in 1863.

CONTINUED.

A well-known writer says the typical Canadian is characterized by a most unusual contentedness with his lot.

An old man who was living with his wife in the poorest shanty on the prairie, constructed of one-inch boards, unplastered within, and whose homestead was mortgaged, heard that by the death of a relative in England he had inherited a large fortune.

The information came to him in the form of a newspaper cutting, sent by some friend. Two or three months later an acquaintance offered congratulations.

"I suppose it's all right," said the Canadian, "but I don't know."

"Have you no legal adviser?"

"No," was his reply. "If they bring the money to us, we shall be glad of it but they must bring it! I shan't bother."

The Marquis of Lorne has amusingly related how he tried in vain to discover grumblers in the great Northwest. One settler who was asked whether he had anything to complain of remained for some moments meditatively silent. Presently his face brightened, and he exclaimed:

"Yes; it is cold in winter and hot in summer, and the dust makes me wash myself twice a week!"

To a similar question a Scottish woman answered:

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—Galveston News.

## AUSTIN AND HOUSTON.

The Two Greatest Names in Texas Struggle for Independence.

The two greatest names in the history of Texas' struggle for independence are those of Stephen Fuller Austin and Gen. Sam Houston. It was Stephen Fuller Austin, after whom the city of Austin is called, who established the first colony of Anglo-Americans in Texas, and it was owing to his good judgment and administrative capacity that the colony became the nucleus of a commonwealth devoted to civil and religious liberty. When, after ten years of peace and progress, the colonists began to suffer from the unnatural connection between Coahuila and Texas, Austin went before the Mexican authorities to set forth their grievances. Returning to Texas after having been detained a prisoner for several years in Mexico, he advocated the entire separation of Texas from Mexico. In 1833 war broke out, and for a time he commanded the Texan troops. The first campaign was favorable to the Texans, but the beginning of the second year's struggle was gloomy. In March, 1833, occurred the massacre of the Alamo, where the heroes Travis, Crockett and Bowie fell, and then followed the massacre of Goliad, where Col. Fannin's command was butchered by Santa Anna's soldiers. Meantime a declaration of Texan independence had been drawn up, and while Austin was sent as a commissioner to this country, General Sam Houston was elected commander-in-chief of the Texan forces. April 21, 1836, Gen. Houston and Santa Ana encountered each other at San Jacinto. The Mexican forces numbered 1,500, while the Texans were only 783 strong. The conflict was brief and bloody.

WHEN A WASHERWOMAN changes her place of residence one may ask her "where she hangs out now" without using slang.—Boston Courier.

"I NOTICE that you've got a new man to take up the collections in your church." "Yes; the time is now. We're ticklish now. He gives bonds in \$5,000."—Judge.

BROWN—"That wife of yours just lit the bill." Jones—"She's more than does it. The last one that came in ran clear over to the next page."—Detroit Free Press.

CAPTAIN OF POLICE—"How far shall I go in carrying out this order to break up the anarchist meeting? Superintendent—Even to detailing a man to steal their key of beer. Puck.

"DON'T you think Lella's complexion is lovely?" said one dear girl to another. "Yes; that's one thing that I admire about her. She always buys the best in the market."—Washington Star.

"OH, George," she cried, "how I wish you were a knight in armor!" "Yes," he responded, dubiously, "except that those fellows did so much talking through their hats."—Washington News.

JINKS—Waite is a prince of good fellows. FILKINS—Most people don't regard him as such. Jinks—that's true; but princes seldom get there by popular suffrage, you know.—Kate Field's Washington.

"OH, I say, Smithers, why are gamblers like the Arabs?" "Don't know, Jonesy. Because every man's hand is against them?" "No, because they evidently silently steal away."—New York Recorder.

TEACHER (reading)—"The actor received an ovation at the end of the first act. What does ovation mean?" Bright Boy—"Ovation is derived from avens—egg—oh! I know—he was pecked with eggs."—Exchange.

THE INVENTOR—"Ah-ha! My fortune is made! Hooray! His wife—How? The Inventor—I've just perfected a duplex reversible device for automatically indicating to a woman whether her hat is on straight."—Chicago Record.

"WHAT is the reason you only give me one egg instead of three, as usual," asked Mr. Tipton Snacks, one of the Widow Flapjack's boarders. "It is a fresh egg. I can give you half a dozen of the other kind if you want to swap," replied the landlady.—Texas Siftings.

"DAT'S de mos' wun'fulest ting, dat's," remarked Uncle Eben, as he gazed at the electric light. "Day done put du match to deudder end ob de connection, an' when you turns on de spigot de light jes' flows out."—Washington Star.

MRS. BACKBAY—"What is it for two people to wed; to cleave to one another till death does them part." Mr. Jackson Parke—"Isn't it, though? I'm mighty glad that folks don't have to marry or any such cast-iron conditions nowadays."—Indianapolis Journal.

ANXIOUS MOTHER—"I wish, Susan, that when you give baby a bath you would be careful to ascertain whether the water is at the proper temperature." Susan—"Oh, don

**1,410 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.**  
This astonishing yield was reported by Mr. Hahn, of Wisconsin, but Salzer's potatoes always get there. The editor of the Rural New-Yorker reports a yield of 130 bushels and 8 pounds per acre from one of Salzer's early potatoes. Above 1,410 bushels are from Salzer's new seedling Hundredfold. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 303 bushels per acre. He offers potatoes as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and the best potato planter in the world for \$2.

If you will cut this out and send it with 6c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive free his mammoth potato catalog and a package of sixteen-day "Get There, Etc." seeds.

#### Believe Better Things.

There was but one church in the town, and that was a Presbyterian. There were a few Universalists in the town who once in a while held meetings in a school-house. One Sabbath during the service in the church some one came up the aisle and handed the pastor a notice, and quietly retired. While the hymn was being sung the minister looked at the notice. He had never been asked to give such a notice before; but by the time the long hymn was ended, he was ready. He got up and said: "Brethren and sisters, I have been requested to give notice here to day that a set of people who believe in universal salvation will hold a meeting next Lord's Day in the red school-house in the northeast district. But, brethren, we believe in better things."

#### \$100 Reward. \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, which is the only disease now known to be the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Half a pint of water every day, excepting when the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and exciting the love in doing his work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars reward that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
As Sold by Druggists, 75.

A GOOD man finds something painful even in the downfall of his rival.

See "Colchester" Spading Boot ad. in other column.

**Carbuncles Large as Hen's Eggs!**

Mrs. NANNIE GOULDIN, of Bedfont, King, has had for about eight or ten years my father Col. T. U. Fog, of West Point, Va., was laid up with carbuncles, the size of hen's eggs, that he could do nothing for him. Had six or seven carbuncles at a time, and they would burst and suffer so much he could not walk a step. In fact, he was laid up in the middle of his room and go to bed to die. Alas! he did not get well. He saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Remedy and was advised for all blood disorders. Before he had taken half a dozen bottles of it, they began to go away. Two bottles entirely cured him. He is now 15 years old, and enjoys good health.

**PIERCE'S CURE**

#### GUARANTEED.

#### OR MONEY IS REFUNDED.

DR. KILMER'S

**SWAMP-ROOT**

#### CURED ME.

La Grippe! Grippe! Grippe!

#### After Effects Cured.

Mr. Kilmer writes: "I had a bad attack of the Grippe; after a time caught cold and had a second attack. It settled in my Kidneys and Liver and Oh! such pain and misery in my back and legs. The physicians' medicine and other things that I tried made no difference, and I continually grew worse until I was a Physical wreck."

and given up to die. Father bought me a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT and I was soon as well as the second bottle I felt better, and to day I am just as ever. A year has passed and not a trace of the Grippe is left.

**Swamp-Root Saved My Life.**

D. H. Dugger, Hulmeville, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

**Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 size.**

"Invalid Guide to Health"—Consultation free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's PARILLA LIVER PILLS are the Best.

42 Pills, 25 cents.—All Druggists.

**RADWAY'S PILLS.**

For every vegetable, mild and violent. Cures every

distortion, complete absorption and healthy regu-

larity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach,

Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases

and a Physical week.

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**LOSS OF APPETITE,**

#### SICK HEADACHE,

INDIGESTION,

#### DIZZY FEELINGS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

#### BILIOUSNESS,

DYSPEPSIA.

**PERRFECT DIGESTION** will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they will cleanse the body through the bilious ducts. These pills in doses of four to two will quickly remove all biliousness and cure all complaints from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious malady, will secure healthy digestion, the systems regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c box. Sold by all druggists.

**RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.**

Is a source of much suffering. The system becomes greatly weakened, and the blood is deprived of all its natural qualities, and the blood kept in a healthy condition.

It is a healthy con-

dition, and a want of

whatever origin, and builds up the general health.

For three years I was so troubled with my poison that I lost all energy. I tried every

kind of medicine, but

nothing would get rid of it.

At last I made a

moment's rest.

J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our Doctor is Dead Skin

Remedies for Skin Complaints.

**SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,** Atlanta, Ga.

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal

Passages, Allays Pain

and Inflammation.

Restores the Sense of

Taste and Smell.

Heals the Sores.

Applies Balsam to the nostrils.

ELY BROS., 14 Warren St., N. Y.

Best Cream Balm.

MADE PURE

W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOE SEEDS

Genuine.

WELL.

Bottom Water.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOE SEEDS

